

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1855.

NO. 48.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Lectured on Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.
Lectured on the practice of a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated.
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 15-39

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.
REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq., F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Ross Esq., Newmarket.
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-41

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.
NEWMARKET.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
SOLELY PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.
KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 15-9

James Allan begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 15-1

J. SEXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 15-32

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
KEPT BY
THOMAS MOSIER.
GOOD Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 15-1

H. CHANTLER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
British and American Drugs,
CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared

LESLIE'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.
Toronto, June 13th, 1855.

F. F. PARMORE, P. L. S.
Office—Young Street,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-1y

TO WAGON MAKERS.
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed
at FIVE SHILLINGS
JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 15-51

ANGUS MCINTOSH,
Accountant, Broker, Conveyancer,
GENERAL
COMMISSION, LAND, AND
Division Court Agent,
15-47
HOLLAND LANDING, C. W.

North Richardson,
CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c.
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench
OFFICE—Old Stand, Prospect Street,
Newmarket, 1855. 15-1

POETRY.

For The New Era.
Dove Drops.

The eve rolls upon us, and lightly the breeze
Just ruffles the herbage and dimples the seas;
Arhilo it moves gently like wings of the day,
Then flutters its pinion and passes away.
One single pale star floats down in the west
As the night folds her wing in quiet to rest;
Oh whence come the dew drops that lowly now
lay?

Are they tears of the night or the follies of day?
Or do the white stars that are blinking on high,
Weep tear-drops of sorrow from their homes in the
sky?

Or do the fair flowers that were parch'd in the
sun
Weep tear-drops of joy because night is begun?
A bold flight of fancy, may win or may please,
But the soft poetry dear has any of these?

'Tis the moisture exhaled by the sun in his might
And then is condensed by the coldness of night:
In the sweet breezy morning it bid us adieu,
And soars up again to its home in the blue;
And thus it continues to fall and to rise
Like smoke on the earth and its home in the skies.

D. L.
California, October, 1854.

Pop Goes the Question.

Let to me sweet maiden pray;
Will you marry me, yes or may I?
Pop goes the question!
I'm no time to plead or sigh,
No patience to wait for by and by,
Share me now or I'm sure to fly—
Pop goes the question!

"Ask papa." Oh, fiddle de de!
Pop goes the question!
Father and lovers can never agree,
Pop goes the question!
He can tell me what I want to know,
Whether you love me sweet, or no,
To ask him would be very slow,
Pop goes the question!

I think we'd make a charming pair,
Pop goes the question!
For I'm good looking and you're fair,
Pop goes the question!
We'll travel life's road in gallant style,
And I shall drive every other mile,
Or if it pleases you, all the while,
Pop goes the question!

If we don't have an enchanting time,
Pop goes the question!
I'm sure 'twill be no fault of mine,
Pop goes the question!
To be sure my funds make a feeble show,
But here is my offering, you know,
And outgoer's rent to commonly low,
Pop goes the question!

Then answer me quickly, darling, say,
Pop goes the question!
Will you marry me, yes or may I?
Pop goes the question!
I've no time to plead or sigh,
No patience to wait for by and by,
Share me now or I'm sure to fly,
Pop goes the question!

LITERATURE.

From Gleason's pictorial Drawing-Room Companion.
Love's Triumph:
OR THE MUSIC TEACHER'S CONQUEST.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

CHAPTER IV.

Mrs. Vanhorn and her eldest daughter, Fidelia, held a long spirited conference over the "recklessness" of Egbert, and the "designing impudence" of Isabella, and at length they sent for the latter to come to their room. She was in the music room when she received the errand, and she at once obeyed the summons. The two ladies received her with a vast degree of dignity; but without seeming to notice their looks, Isabella very modestly inquired what was wanted. Fidelia was upon the point of speaking, but her mother motioned to her to be silent, and then casting upon the music teacher one look of withering rebuke, she said:

"Miss Vansey, I have called you for the purpose of informing you that your services are no longer required in the family."

Mrs. Vanhorn was utterly confounded at seeing that Isabella did not even tremble beneath her look.

"We do not wish to harbor beneath our roof one who knows not her station. Do you understand that, Miss Independence?"

This remark was the outgusting of Miss Fidelia's indignation, and the approving nod of Mrs. Vanhorn plainly indicated that she also thought the same.

"Then I suppose I am at liberty to go," mildly remarked Isabella, taking no notice of Fidelia.

"Mother, did you ever see such impudence?" uttered the incessant daughter.

For an instant there appeared a flush of indignation upon the fair features of Isabella, but it passed quickly away, and was succeeded by the same bright smile that usually rested there.

"The sooner you go the better," returned the old lady, "and let me tell you, miss, that your schemes shall yet be thwarted. My son shall not throw himself away upon such a s—"

"Wicked hussy!" whispered Fidelia.

"Such a wicked hussy!" added the prompt-tongued.

Isabella knew that Mrs. Vanhorn and her daughter had worked themselves into a passion that defied all calm arguments, and without waiting to hear more, she very deliberately thanked them for their kindness and good opinions, and then left the room. The two females were thunderstruck when they saw their victim thus leave them, but they consoled themselves with the reflection that they knew, at least, what they thought of her.

Mrs. Vanhorn had pondered deeply upon the affair of his son's love and, the more he

thought of it, the more angry he became, because he knew that he could offer no sound argument to sustain his position. He knew that Isabella was a most excellent girl, and he moreover knew that she would make a most estimable wife, but she was poor, and he had long since set his heart upon a fortune in his son's alliance. Upon one thing, however, he was determined,—if Egbert did marry the music teacher, he should thereafter depend upon his own exertions for a livelihood. This, he thought would be a punishment sufficient, with the understanding, of course that the penniless wife should never darken their doors.

With a firm and unaltered purpose, Egbert made all his arrangements for his passage to the city of New York in company with his promised bride, and by dint of great perseverance, Julia had obtained permission to make it the occasion of a long and contemplated visit to the same city. Had her father noticed the roguish twinkle in her eyes, he might have refused her request, but, firmly persuaded that she did in reality wish to visit her New York friends, she had but little opposition; for, after all, he preferred rather to trust her in the care of her brother than to have her go alone.

Mr. Vanhorn saw his son depart, and though his wife still muttered her spite against the "designing vixen," and though Fidelia felt glad that the house was rid of the independent busy-body, yet the old man could not keep back the tear that started to his eye as the boat that contained his son swept out of sight. His anger had been great—his heart had been stern but he could not forget that Egbert was his first-born—his only son.

A week had passed away, and during that time the happy party—Egbert, his promised bride, and his sister—had been boarding at one of the hotels in the great city. Isabella and Julia had spent much time in visiting, while the young man had been making his arrangements for his business campaign. It was Tuesday evening, Isabella Vansey was arrayed in her bridal robes, Julia was placing a small rose in her bright ringlets, while Egbert stood by, gazing in rapture upon the lovely being to whom he was so soon to call wife. It had been arranged that they should be married at the dwelling of one of Isabella's friends, who extended to them an invitation to make it their home until they should make other arrangements, and the carriage which was to convey them there was momentarily expected. As soon as Julia had performed her task, Egbert stepped forward and taking the small hand of Isabella in his own, he pressed it to his lips and then placed upon her finger a marriage ring. There was a strange light in Isabella's eyes as she received the pledge, and for a moment her feelings nearly overcame her, but she soon regained her composure, and in a tone of peculiar sweetness she said:

"This, then, is our pledge of lasting truth and love."

"Yes, dearest," returned Egbert, gazing with something nearly akin to surprise at the strange expression upon his bride's changing features.

"Then let me, too, give a pledge."

As she spoke, she drew from her bosom a small casket and opened it,—then she drew her lover's hand towards her and placed upon his finger a massive ring, within the elaborate setting of which flashed a diamond that might have become a royal diadem.

Egbert gazed first upon the ring, and then into the beaming eyes of his promised one. There was something in the affair he could not comprehend. The gem that sparkled upon his finger was worth an independent fortune, and she had given it to him.

"There," said Isabella, "don't look at me so hard. My poor father sent that to me from India, and perhaps if we cannot live without, we can sell it."

"Here comes the carriage," exclaimed the happy Julia, as she clapped her hands in her glee. "O dear, now I shall see my music teacher married. I am so happy."

Egbert assisted the ladies into the carriage, and then seated himself beside them. During the ride a strange whirl of half-formed ideas filled his brain, but on no ground could he account for them. His buoyant sister seemed almost ready to jump out of her senses, and even in the darkness of the evening, he could see the light that sparkled in Isabella's eyes.

At length the carriage stopped in front of a splendid mansion, an array of servants stood waiting upon the steps, and ere long Egbert was ushered into a sumptuous apartment. The feet fell softly upon a luxurious Turkish carpet, the heavy carved furniture, surrounded by polished marble and crimson cushions, the large mirrors and the golden chandeliers, all spoke of wealth and ease, but no one save themselves was there.

"Tell me, Isabella," said Egbert, as he turned from the sumptuous scene about him and gazed into the face of her he loved; "what friend of yours lives like this?"

Isabella turned her lover's gaze but she did not speak,—her emotions were too violent.

"Shall I tell him?" whispered Julia.

"No, no," quickly answered Isabella, and then summoning up all her courage, she continued, turning to her lover:

"Egbert—dear Egbert, pardon me if for once I have deceived you."

"Deceived me!" reiterated the young man in blank astonishment.

"Yes,—deceived you. But listen and you shall hear it all. Years ago I saw you in Troy. You know what passed between us there. I was indeed young, but my heart took from our childish friendship an impression which time has not effaced. I have often seen you since, and I have kept your image in my mind. From Mr. Emerson I received a statement of your character when you entered college, and since that time I have kept myself informed of your life. This pursuit, added to the imprisonment of the past, was by no means calculated to allay the flame that was

burning in my bosom—the flame that had burned with a quenchless glow since I was a laughing child. When my father died in Calcutta, I persuaded Mr. Emerson to keep his peculiar circumstances a secret, for I had no desire to be a mere bait for the gold-fish that swim within our fashionable circles. People thought me poor and I was blessed with peace. At length I saw in one of the daily papers that your father had advertised for a music teacher for his daughters, and at that instant, a strange idea took possession of my brain. It was a daring project, but I determined to enter upon it. I knew not why I should see the idol of my soul's purest love still free from the chain, without making an effort in my own behalf. I told Mr. Emerson to secure the place for me if possible, and finally after hearing all my reasons, he consented, and he succeeded. Then I was near you, and I determined to make the conquest. Something told me that I might be loved for myself alone, and O, Egbert, you know not the pure, ecstatic joy that thrilled through my veins when I knew that you loved me. My point was gained, I stood upon the threshold of my earthly heaven and I was happy. After Julia so unexpectedly gained our secret, I confided in her mind, but it is astonishing how she has contrived to keep it for she had been almost crazy beneath its weight ever since."

"O Isabella,—if I had thought you could talk so, I would have told him as sure as the world."

"Well, it's too late now," replied Isabella. Then placing her hand in that of Egbert, she continued, while a heavy smile beamed forth from her eyes:

"There is my hand and I hope you will not refuse it now, when I tell you that a million of dollars at least goes with it."

Is it in any wonder that for a moment Egbert's tongue refused him utterance? Is it any wonder that he opened his arms and clasped the noble girl to his swelling bosom?

"Ah," he muttered at length, "I am almost sorry that you are rich in this world's goods, for I had hoped to convince my father that I could be happy without his aid; but—"

"Never mind now," interrupted a voice, and as Egbert turned he beheld his father.

There was a smile upon the old man's face as he spoke, and stepping quickly forward he grasped his son by the hand. Then he turned towards Isabella. She—roguish girl—raised her ruby lips to the old man's face, and by a single kiss she won his heart forever.

"My children," he said, "I have been stern, and cold and angry, but as sure as there is a God in heaven, I wept when you had gone. I received Mr. Emerson's letter, in which he stated that you (putting Isabella on the cheek) wished me to attend your nuptials, and I have come, but until I arrived I knew not of your wealth. But I came though I had to come alone, for I would not have the sin upon my soul longer, which has enkindled there for the last fortnight. There take this hand, Isabella, and let me assure you that you have caught a good husband."

"And this, too, is your work," exclaimed the happy youth, as he gazed through his tearful eyes upon the radiant countenance of his beloved.

"Look out! look out!" cried Julia. "There comes the minister, and his whole train at his heels. Now for the consummation of THE MUSIC TEACHER'S CONQUEST."

That consummation was not long in waiting, and Egbert soon found who the friend was that owned the mansion where he was married, for ere he slept he held the deed of the whole estate to himself. He knew, too, why his mother and Fidelia came not with his father, but from that time neither he nor his faithful loving wife have alluded, by word or deed, to the unpleasant recollection of the past, but by a course of kind and forgiving friendship, they have striven to blot out all that can tend to dim the bright sunshine of their peace and happiness.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Further by the Canada.

It is stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to the new diplomacy.

The Austrian Gazette states authoritatively that a French camp of 50,000 men is being formed at Silistria.

There is absolutely nothing to report from the Crimea.

The armies are engaged in building huts for the winter.

Letters from Sebastopol say that the Russian projectiles from the North side reach almost every part of the city.

The Allies say that the Russians, although keeping up fire, are making preparations for a retreat.

General Lovatkin is appointed French Governor of Sebastopol.

Sir Colin Campbell has taken offence at the appointment of Gen. Codrington, and has asked leave to return to England.

The French are to garrison Kinburn. The English have returned to Sebastopol.

All the Turkish force for Asia has left Sebastopol.

The weather was beautiful, and the British troops healthy.

Omar Pacha has opened friendly relations with Scamhyll.

Omar Pacha commenced his advance on Kara on the 20th with 22 battalions.

The latest rumor bombardment of Nicolaieff reached Vienna Nov. 3.

Despatches have been received at the Turkish Embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaieff commenced on the 29th and continued the whole of the following day,—result not known.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.

It is said the Sultan will visit Paris in the spring.

BRITAIN.

The excitement respecting the war with the United States has quite subsided. The secretaryship of the colonies is still vacant.

Mr. Fillmore has been visiting the King of Holland.

ITALY.

The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany remains unsettled.

Victor General of Sardinia will arrive in Paris on the 29th, and in England on the 7th December.

Great uneasiness is felt in England with regard to the safety of the steamer Union, bound from New York to Southampton.

The corn market on Saturday was again very firm.

At Paris the price of flour had advanced, and wheat had advanced during the last few days 2½ per quarter.

The Times Paris letter says business is limited in all departments.

LATEST NEWS.

Recent papers from Salsburg describe a festival held to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol.

MARSHAL PELISSIER ON THE TAKING OF KINBURN.

The following order of the day, dated "Head quarters, Sebastopol, October 20," was published by Marshal pelissier on the taking of Kinburn:

The army will learn with joy the announcement of a fresh success. The flags of England and France have since the 17th floated on the walls of Kinburn. The key to the mouths of the Koug and of the Dnieper is in the power of the Allied armies. Surrounded on the sea side by the squadrons of Admirals Bruat and Lyons, and on the land side by the Anglo-French division under General Bazaine, the fort of Kinburn capitulated after a bombardment of five hours and a half. Its garrison, composed of one general officer, ten other officers, and 1380 soldiers, left the place with the honors of war, and surrendered as prisoners of war, abandoning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cartridges, with ammunition and supplies of different kinds. The day of the 17th October, in which the fleet and the army so happily united for the same object, adds to the glory and the renown of the allied armies. The success thus obtained testified the Russians, who, in their despair on the following day, blew up the forts Oichakoff, and three batteries near it. Kinburn in our hands will become a formidable menace against Nicolaieff and Kherson.

PELISSIER.

The subject of dividing the business of the Assize Courts, we consider sufficiently important to warrant us in once more inviting public attention to the facts which render a change expedient. The length to which the sittings in this city extend makes it absolutely indispensable that a remedy be provided to meet the necessities of the case. At some labor we have procured a statement in detail of the amount of business transacted at the last Fall Assizes; and the publication of the result is probably the best argument we can offer for a change. The Court opened on the 8th of October, and closed on the 13th inst. There were 173 records entered for trial. Verdicts were taken in 194. Of these, 57 cases were contested. No less than 385 witnesses were examined. Sixteen grand and forty petit jurymen were in attendance. The criminal calendar contained the names of 40 prisoners, confined in goal awaiting trial, besides several more out on bail. There were before the Grand Jury 62 bills of indictment, viz: 2 for murder; 4 for manslaughter; 1 for attempt to poison; 2 for house-stealing; 1 for stealing post letters; 2 for stabbing; 2 for aggravated assault; 1 for disorderly house; 5 for nuisance; 3 for rape; 1 for assault and robbery; 1 for assaulting sheriff's officer; 1 for obtaining money under false pretences; 1 for perjury; and 34 for larceny. Of these, 33 were tried and 137 witnesses were examined; 6 bills were ignored; 14 pleaded guilty; and 8 were put off till next assizes.

This is the business of the Toronto Fall Assizes in 1855. It would be interesting to make an account of the costs which might have been saved in the single item of witness' fees, had the sittings terminated in two instead of five weeks. It is not easy to form a proximate estimate of what this saving might be. But in order to understand that the sum would be one of very considerable dimensions, we have only to take into account, that every witness residing at more than three miles distance from the place where the Court is held, is paid five shillings for each day's attendance. And witnesses residing within this distance are paid half this amount. We leave the question to be determined according to the light which is thrown upon it by these unadorned facts.—Leader.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Savannah Courier states, the frightful accident occurred on the Central Road on the 1st instant. A freight train from Eacon had reached two miles and a half below station 13, when the boiler of the locomotive exploded with fearful violence. The locomotive was thrown forward by the force of the explosion forty feet in advance of the point where the boiler burst, and there planted crosswise. The engineer was instantly killed as was also the fireman.—An eye-witness stated that the body of the engineer was blown literally high into the air, and it is further said that the dead body of the fireman was found upon the rear-most car of the train; the brakeman on the tender was most severely scalded, and the locomotive is a complete wreck. The damage to the road is estimated to amount to \$7,000—the track is torn up for the extent of 150 feet.

The Circus Riot.—The trial of the circus rioters came off yesterday, before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Crown Counsel opened the case, and examined a great many witnesses, chiefly police constables. His Worship the Mayor also gave evidence. The depositions went to show that the riot was of a disgraceful character. His lordship expressed it as his opinion that the police on that occasion acted with much timidity, and that if they had done their duty properly the riot would have been suppressed without the serious results that ensued.

The accused were twelve in number, only eight of whom were placed at the bar. The evidence adduced, however did not sustain the charge against any of the accused, except Neil, who was, accordingly convicted. He has been held to bail until his Lordship is prepared to pass sentence on him. The remaining prisoners were acquitted.—Leader.

ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS.—The Hamilton Spectator gives an account of the escape of two prisoners from the Hamilton goal, on Sunday morning. The fellow were confined in the new wing of the goal which is represented to be very inefficiently constructed. The frame of the inner glass window of the cell in which they were confined is composed of soft deal into which is fitted—folding windows to be opened or closed at the option of the inmate. This frame work had been cut through by a small knife and withdrawn, and the next obstacle to be removed was the iron lattice work, which is not built, and loaded into the solid masonry but placed in afterwards from the inside, and that built up with small stones and mortar, in such a way as to be good-sized and determined not cold easily have worked his way through. The late inmates having removed the fastenings were enabled to draw down the grating so as to admit their bodies when the weather boards were easily disposed of. With the bed clothes tied in slips and fastened by a large knot through the foot of the grating, the men lowered themselves down and escaped.

HORSE STEALING.—A man named Leith was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday, on the charge of having stolen horses from a farmer named Henderson.

Henderson arrived in town on Tuesday last, and put his horse in Hishop's stable; about an hour afterwards a man came to the stable and told him that Henderson had sent him for his horse. The holder allowed him to take it away and it was not again seen or heard of by the owner until yesterday, when Mr. Trotter, one of the market clerks, arrested Leith, who had been trying to sell it on the market. After the hearing of the evidence His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next session of the Recorder's Court.—Globe.

FROM THE LOWER PROVINCES.—We have St. John papers of Monday the 12th, The Morning Courier says:—We learn from Fredericton, upon reliable authority, that intelligence was received by the last mail, of the Post Office B.H. having received the Queen's assent, but nothing was heard of the Liquor Bill.—The Halifax, a colored boy 11 years of age having quarrelled with another boy on their way from school, stabbed him in the heart with a penknife, causing instant death.—Dates from Newfoundland are to the 31st ult. The weather was fine, and the delivery of fish proceeding with activity. On the whole, the fishery has been a good average one. The weather was also very fine in New Brunswick, and it was thought two or three weeks would elapse before the winter sets in. The Campbell fish fair was held at Welspool on the 16th of October.

INHUMANITY.—The Baltimore Patriot reports that on Friday last a number of small boys were beating for "Sam," when a carpenter, a German, who was working close by, told them that if they did not cease he would saw their fingers off; whereupon a little boy, six years old, a son of Mr. E. C. Fales gave another shout for "Sam," when the wretch caught him and saved off two of his fingers, which fell to the ground under the plank upon which the little fellow's hand was held.

The trial of Strahan, Paul & Bates, the bunkeers, charged with making away with the securities of their customers, occurred at the beginning of the present week. It occupied two days, and terminated in a verdict of guilty. Sentence of transportation for 14 years, the heaviest infliction provided in the statute, was forthwith pronounced. They will be detained in London for some time, until such information shall have been procured from them as is necessary for winding up their bankrupt estate; and they will then be shipped to Gibraltar to work with the ordinary convict gangs at the station.

The Philadelphia "Bulletin" publishes an extract from a private letter received in that city, and dated Securi, Sept. 17th, and which says:—The most interesting person here without doubt is Miss Nightingale, with whom I have had the good fortune to have had several interviews. My first visit was for the purpose of presenting a gift to her from a lady in Philadelphia. She was in a great store-room of this mammoth establishment dispensing good and useful things to numerous applicants. I found her a tall slender woman to king younger than her real age, which is above thirty-three, with light hair, blue eyes, and a very pretty mouth. Ordinarily her expression of countenance is almost melancholy, but when she speaks her face lights up, and she becomes very animated and attractive. She is the theme of every one's admiration and praise, both in hospital and in camp, and every soldier has given most cheerfully his contribution towards the Nightingale Hospital which is to be erected near London, to commemorate this noble heroism of this self-sacrificing woman.

Now, Advertisements.

French Oysters—J. H. W. & Co.
Notice to a Thief—X. Y. Z.
Blankets—J. L. & Co.
Winter Arrangement—O. S. & H. Railroad.
Wanted Immediately.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Nov. 30th, 1855.

No news of the steamship now due as yet to pieces.

Parliament has been further prorogued till the 7th of January next, and not then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The depth of the river under the Suspension Bridge, Niagara, is estimated to be over 700 feet. This is probably the deepest rapid running river in the world.

An individual in New York State has succeeded in producing a shingle machine, which promises much to manufacturers of this article. It is a rotary planer; and works with ease and rapidly.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that a change takes place in the arrival and departure of Trains, on and after Monday next. There will also be first and second class cars.

Two hundred and fifty bushels of Wheat were bought at the Beaverton wharf, says the Packet, at 74¢ per bushel, on Thursday the 22nd ult. It would pay to bring it to Newmarket, for the same dry buyers in this place paid 94¢ a bushel for several hundred bushels.

It is stated in some of our exchanges that Sir Allan McNab and J. A. McDonald, the proprietors of the late Chamberlain to the City of Hamilton, will have to pay the amount of the Debenture, £750, about which there is so much chit-chat at present.

The Belleville Chronicle, so long an advocate of the present Ministry and a great friend to the Hon. J. Ross, now advocates Representation by Population and gives a shy cut now and then at the Coalition. What means this?

Hon. F. Hincks and Family sailed from Boston for Halifax, in the Royal Mail Steamer Asia, on Wednesday last, the 20th inst., en route for the Windward Islands. After sailing for some time Leeward up West, he has at last gone Windward.

William Coult, Viscount Bury, only son of the Earl of Abingdon, and Private Secretary to Sir Edmund Head, Governor General of Canada, was married, on the 16th inst., to Sophia, second daughter of Sir Allan N. McNab, at Dondra Castle, the residence of the bride's father, Hamilton.

What a fine store Messrs Rice Lewis & Son, keep on the corner of King and Toronto Streets. In this establishment, nearly every article in the Hardware line may be purchased at exceedingly low prices. Should any of our friends think of going to Toronto to make purchases of Hardware, we would recommend the above Store.

The Rochester Daily Tribune says:—"Intelligence from Barbadoes to the 12th ult., state that French and English men-of-war touch at that place every day; but their officers never land. They secure supplies; but never discuss their force or destination. So numerous are the arrivals, many of the inhabitants are at times inclined to think the Allied Baltic or Black Sea fleets are in their waters. "This is where Hincks is going to the Windward."

We found on visiting the offices of some of our contemporaries in the city this week, that they had received the Journals, at least a portion of them of the past Session. Why is it that we have not seen a copy in the country? Why has not the clerk who, by the way, is paid for the mailing, transmitted a copy to the New Era office? Perhaps it is because of opposition to the "Powers that be"—who can tell? If Mr. Patrick will send us a copy, we shall be able to tell the electors of this constituency, and those surrounding us what their Representatives did for them while in Quebec; we shall also be able to cite chapter and verse for ministerial delinquencies. They had a very fine time away down east last year; but we fancy they will find a different current to sail in at Toronto—and certainly not before it was time.

Reflections.

What a strange world we live in; and how mysteriously strange is life! What little incidents give joy or grief, ease or pain, hope and anticipation, or sadness and discontent! But such is life. To-day, the mind is elated, and fancy lends her wings or soars aloft in bright anticipations of the future; to-morrow, all is sadness and disappointment. To-day new schemes are conceived and plans laid for future operations—the current of life passes along as free as air—the world appears a paradise, and we would fain linger to pluck the flowers of fancy as we glide along; but on the morrow come obstacles presents itself—a change comes over the spirit of our dreams—and stern reality scatters the visionary fabrics we had built, "Like dew before the morning sun."

Well may we exclaim—How mysteriously strange is life! During the years of childhood, fancy pictures life in vivid colors, and we look forward through the vista of the future to the time when we shall be called upon to enter the arena of the world and act our part upon the stage of life, with a certain degree of pleasure; but, O! how sadly we were deceived. How differently we find ourselves situated to what was anticipated; and how strangely different indeed with realities than fanciful idealities! But such is life.

To-day, we appear to look in the sunshine of pleasure—hope kindles her encouraging aid, we picture to ourselves future happiness—peace gives a charm to our short-lived felicity, and we glide along the current of time without a care of trouble; but, on the morrow, the sea of life becomes tempestuous—the "castle in the air"

our imagination had builded has vanished, and again we find ourselves grappling with stern reality! But such is life!

East Gwillimbury Agricultural Society.

We are pleased to state that the inhabitants of the township of East Gwillimbury have taken another step in the right direction, viz., by forming an Agricultural Society in their midst. At the call of the Rev. H. D. Stiles, Esq., a public meeting was held at Hamilton's Hotel, Queen Street, for this purpose, on Saturday last, the 21st inst.

John W. Willson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. Geo. D. Morton requested to act as Secretary.

After some preliminaries the meeting proceeded to elect officers, for the remainder of present year, which resulted in the following gentlemen being chosen:

H. Willcox, Esq., President.
J. D. Willson, Esq., Vice President.
Mr. John Terry, Secretary.
Mr. G. Foster, Treasurer.

Messrs. W. McLeod, John Eves, John Selby, John Sauter, Wm. Cato, W. J. Marsh, A. McMullen, Judah Dean, and Geo. D. Morton.

It was then resolved that the annual meeting be held on the second Saturday in January, 1856, at Hamilton's Hotel, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. We understand the subscription list is being generally signed by the inhabitants; and no doubt the first Show of the Society will be a creditable affair. Why should not East Gwillimbury have as good a show as any other Township in the riding? We believe they will!

Another Organ.

We learned, while in the city during the past week, that the *Colonist* had become the paid organ of the present administration;—and that Mr. Hogan, finding it impossible to grind savory tunes for such a batch of politicians, had been removed from the editorial supervision of that journal. If the *Colonist* does not feel the loss of Mr. Hogan, then we shall miss our guess. It was the character of that gentleman's correspondence from Quebec that raised that paper in public estimation during the late Session. Again and again, did he expose the corrupt transactions and chicanery of the Government; and each succeeding letter gave the *Colonist* more friends.

It will be remembered by most of our readers that the gentleman referred to above was the writer of the "Prize Essay on Canada;" and what shall we say now of the Government, when we find such a man as him whose prejudices, whose education, and whose associations would naturally lead him to support them, refusing to lend his aid? There certainly must be something "rotten in Denmark." If what old dame rumor says, in reference to this matter be true, we are compelled to denounce the *Colonist* as unworthy of support—we speak in regard to their being bribed to support the Coalition. That paper has denied the imputation; but notwithstanding this, Mr. Hogan has resigned his connection with the editorial department, and the reason assigned, is, he "would not grind for the Ministry." A week or two will develop the fact.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Holland Landing Lyceum.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—I had the pleasure of attending the first public debate (on Tuesday evening last) of this Society, on which occasion the Rev. S. F. Ramsey presided, as Chairman. The subject for debate was "which is the most pleasing to the eye, the work of nature or art?" and after a very hard and spirited discussion on both sides, the Chairman made some appropriate remarks and gave his decision in favor of "Art." It gives me great pleasure, Mr. Editor, to state, that this useful Society is progressing very rapidly, considering the short time it has been in existence. I understand it has between 30 and 40 members; I think, sir, that you will agree with me in saying that if we had more of these useful institutions established through the country, we might be better able to select persons of better capability to fill the many public offices. I think, sir, that such a favorable opportunity should be embraced by all young men to attend those meetings; and they will not only improve their leisure time but also benefit the mind. It would give me great pleasure, Sir, to have the names of a number of young men (who are residents of this place,) to enroll their names as members of this society. Yes, Sir, I consider it would be of a more advantage to them in their future days than it is to be seen lurking around the public houses where they are led to the evils of intoxication and vice; and consequently are unfit for society. A young man could not spend or employ his leisure time during the evening of debate to a better advantage than to be in attendance.

I am happy to say, Mr. Editor, that immediate steps are to be taken to establish a circulating library in connection with the Lyceum; also for the use of those of the inhabitants who wish to become members. I have no doubt as to the result, that by a little energy they will be able to succeed in this matter, which also will be of benefit to the members of the Lyceum as well as to those who contribute. And now, Sir, I conclude, fearing that I have trespassed too much on your valuable time,—trusting that we may hear of more of these useful institutions being organized and with best wishes to their prosperity.

I remain,

Yours Truly,

R. M. J.

Holland Landing, No. 23, 1855.

The Swedish Nightingale.—Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has just arrived in Paris with her husband. She comes from Geneva, where she appeared in a concert given for the benefit of Ernest, the violinist, and in another for the poor. She intends to remain in Paris for a fortnight, and then to proceed to London.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

The Canada Mail.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

Subsisting, Oct. 27, 1855.

My Lord—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Brigadier General the Hon. A. Spencer, informing me of the return of the force under his command to Kiburn, after having made a short reconnaissance.

As it has been decided that the French will garrison the fort, the English will return here and I expect them about the 3rd November.

I have to report the arrival, on the 25th inst., of a detachment of prisoners to the number of 132, from Olesha, which the greatest part of them arrived on the 24th September.

Among them is Lieutenant James of the Royal Engineers, who was taken on the night of the 2nd July; he has been kept at Rezon, and kept at Rezon, and is reported having been very well treated by the Russians.

The prisoners have been kept at Veretz, on the Don; and when they returned were only two remaining, who were sick, and deserters. I transmit the nominal list of the men.

The force from Ruzhaya, under the command of General d'Albany, made a reconnaissance on the 22nd inst. They left in with a large force of the enemy and offered them battle. The Russians, however, retreated before them; after an exchange of a few rounds with the Horse Artillery.

I beg to enclose a copy of the report of Brigadier-General Lord George Paget of the English Cavalry at that place.

I have the honor to report the departure of all the Turkish forces that were here for Asia, with the exception of some artillery, which has been transferred to the contingent.

The weather continues magnificent, and the heat of the times all that can be desired.

I have, &c.

JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

To Lord Palmerston.

THE KIBURN EXPEDITION.

Kiburn, Oct. 24, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops under my command, as per margin, returned yesterday from the reconnaissance they made in company with the French army.

The force left Kiburn on the 20th inst. bivouacked that night and following at the village of Patowilka (eight miles), proceeded from thence to the village of Schodolka, which the allies burnt. A good many farmers, all deserted, and a quantity of hay was also destroyed.

On returning yesterday, about 250 of the enemy's cavalry attacked our rear.

The troops are very healthy.

At a conference held to-day, it has been determined that the fort of Kiburn is to be occupied for the winter by the French troops, and it is expected that the English troops will embark for the Crimea on the 1st of November.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. SIMPSON, Brigadier General.

The Military Secretary, Head Quarters, Crimea.

THE RUSSIAN LOSS AT KARS.

Private letters from Kars state the Russian loss in the late action extremely high—at as many as 12,000, twelve killed, wounded and prisoners. Others believe in the Constantinople papers go higher still, and talk of 15,000 and over 18,000. The lowest of these statements is probably an exaggeration, but there can be no doubt of the completeness of the victory or of the gallant behaviour of the Turks.

THE RUMOURS OF PEACE.

The rumours of peace first circulated by some of the German Journals, not being sustained by further intelligence, are rapidly falling in credit. The new journals which speak in the name of Russia deny that any propositions have been sent from St. Petersburg, and allege that it is the Emperor of France who is sending round the olive branch.

The *New Prussian Gazette* even affirms that Napoleon III. has caused it to be notified at Vienna, that he is now ready, at this moment, to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points. The *Independence* which very sensibly discredits this news, however states its belief, that no time before or since the fall of Sebastopol belligerents powers declared themselves disengaged from the Four Points.

The *Constitutionnel* remarking on the simultaneous presence of the Saxon and Bavarian Ministers in Paris, says that the tendency of the secondary German States is now to rally round France. The *Daily News* corroborates this, however, that German diplomacy is going to work for the winter for the purpose of depriving us of the legitimate fruits of our expected triumph.

SWEDEN.

The most important features of the week's news is, the effect made by France and England to bring Sweden into active alliance with them. General Canrobert is in Stockholm charged with this mission, and Sweden is required either to assent or refuse.

Recent papers from Gothenburg described the festival held in that town to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol a very imposing. Upwards of 15,000 persons are alleged to have been present, and the warlike and splendid of the demonstration is said to have been remarked.

Mr. Engstrom, the English consul was present, and observed in his speech that although the Swedes are politically neutral, their hearts were evidently with the Allies.

SPAIN.

Unfriendly relations are rising between Great Britain and Spain. Firstly, in reference to the case of Mr. Boyland, a British resident at Santiago, who was expelled from Cuba in April last, notwithstanding the agreement of Spain to submit his grievances to the arbitration of Mr. Mure, the British Consul at New Orleans. Secondly, with reference to the appointment of Don Domingo Mullisch as governor of Fernando Pó. England demands indemnity for Boyland's losses, and says that as Don Modest is an old slave trader, his appointment is insulting to the British feelings, and must be cancelled.

From the London Times, Nov. 1.

When the war in the East first broke out, and England found herself in a new and unwanted alliance with France, and an equally unwanted hostility with Russia, there was no power from which she received assurance of support more satisfactory, and more spontaneous, than from the United States of America. Even the minister of the Union in this country, unless we are misinformed, testified to the cordial sympathy of the cabinet at Washington, and the nation over which it presides. He expressed an apprehension as to the durability of our alliance with France, and our ability alone and unaided to resist the overwhelming might of Russia. But he desired us to be under no apprehension that account for the United States were willing to make our quarrel their own, and aid us with thousands of men, and with a powerful navy, as ready to pluck down the Russian flag from the East, as to subdue the weakness of the West.

We learn that upon the receipt of the intelligence by the *Asia* of the intention of the British Government as to the contemplated dispatch of a considerable naval squadron to the American waters, the Secretary of the Navy, although unable to believe that the squadron had any hostile object, yet, as it bore the ap-

pearance, at least, of an invasion, concluded in the spirit of vigilance, and for the public interest, to withhold, for the moment, instructions to Commodore Paulling, the commander of the Home Squadron.

The official intelligence received from London by the Pacific gives assurance to our government that the proposed British naval expedition has no reference to Central American matters, nor in any respect a purpose unfriendly to this country. In consequence of this, Commodore Paulling will proceed to the coast of Nicaragua with only one ship—the *Potomac*—and in charge only of the general concerns of the United States in that quarter.

RESIGNATION OF BRITISH GENERALS IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Globe* says:—It is with some surprise and regret that we hear that each of the senior generals of the Crimean army have resigned their commissions, because their junior, General Colington, has been invested with the chief command. Sir Colin Campbell retains his post as private affairs, and it has been said that professional jealousy is one of the causes of his return. There are two general officers senior to the commander-in-chief—General Bland and Lord Raglan. We sincerely hope that no considerations of etiquette will induce them to abandon at once the posts they hold, and their fair prospects of high distinction. Sir Richard Airey, the Quarter-master-General, also retains his post. He is junior to General Colington, and of course can have no cause of complaint. It is understood that he returns to fill an important situation of the staff at home.

THE CRIMEA.

Prince Gortschakoff has transmitted to St. Petersburg a despatch, dated Crimea, Oct. 29th, which notes the return of the allied force to Eupatoria, and our outposts having taken former points.

It is rumored that Major-General Sir William Codrington has, in intimating his acceptance of the post of commander-in-Chief, stipulated for certain conditions, which are now under the consideration of Her Majesty's government.

A FRENCH CAMP AT SILISTRIA.

The *Austrian Gazette* states authoritatively that a French camp of 50,000 men will be formed at Silistria. Large quantities of provisions and building materials are collected on their spot.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN LEVY.

The Russian government have issued special instructions to its officials ordering as many recruits to be raised as possible, and of all ages from 20 to 30.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS—PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* gives a list of the gold medals awarded by the International jury of the universal exhibition, but the information is communicated in somewhat unintelligible form. Under the class of 19 the award was as follows:—Grand medals of honor—The Manchester committee, the city of Glasgow; medal of honor—Haldworth & Co. Class 22—Grand medal of honor—the town of Belfast; medal of honor—Baxter Airbath.

COLONIAL.

It is confidently reported that Mr. Frederick Peel is to be the new Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Canadian land shares are again up, and are now quoted firmly at 140 to 145. They appear likely to go to 150. These shares have, within a few days, fluctuated about £20 in value. Last Saturday they could not have been sold for more than £110, whereas they realize £140. The cause of the depression was the political differences existing between England and America, and the fear that they might produce serious results; but as no one now thinks there is any danger of such a termination, they have rapidly recovered.

Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Intelligence from Washington puts a new aspect on the relations of the United States with Great Britain, in respect to the condition of Central America. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is held by our Government to have been abrogated by its violation on the part of Great Britain in establishing the Bay Islands colony, and in persisting to maintain the Mosquito protectorate. After a great deal of discussion and delay, Mr. Marcy caused an ultimatum to be submitted to the British Government, whose rejection, he declared in substance would effect the annulment of the treaty. That ultimatum is said to be embodied in the following propositions:

1st. The treaty of 1850 binds the United States and Great Britain equally, not to colonize, fortify, or in any respect acquire or appropriate Central America or any other part of it. The American Government is bound by that stipulation not to seek to annex those States, nor to subvert their independence. This obligation will be faithfully observed.

2nd. The obligation is mutual. It has been violated by Great Britain in occupying the Bay Islands, and in refusing to surrender, by a distinct act of the Government, the protectorate formerly asserted and exercised over the Mosquito coast.

3rd. A perfectly good understanding between the countries requires that these causes of disagreement be removed. To that end this Government proposes the discontinuance of the above colony, and the formal relinquishment of the protectorate. As an alternative to the rejection of these propositions, this Government would consider herself released from the equivalent obligations, and would proceed to treat with the Governments of the Central American States precisely as if the treaty had not been formed.

The abrogation of the treaty by the rejection of this ultimatum is an event that is calculated to attract public attention; and until we gain further information respecting the ultimate designs of Great Britain, to excite considerable anxiety.—*Buffalo Advertiser*.

The Speck of War.

Brother Jonathan has drawn upon himself the eyes of Europe. He stands with the unenviable notoriety of a delinquent detected in delinquency. The aggressive propensities of his unruly children have subjected him to the scrutiny of the all-powerful Allies. Much importance has been attached to the recent article in the *London Times*, which so manfully declared the unmistakable policy of England. The "quid nunc" of the day are busily occupied in discussing the prospects of a war between England and the United States of America. Situated as we are upon the very borders of the States, it is natural that we should watch with anxiety the faintest indication of such a calamity.

At present there is no ground for alarm. The United States, an intensely commercial nation, will never involve itself in a war with the powers of Europe if that war can be avoided. War dries up all the channels of industry and enterprise. No people knows that better than the United States. No people would suffer more from the consequences of war, whether just or unjust, than our neigh-

bors across the lines. We hope the evil day may be long averted. There never existed a better feeling between the United States and Europe than at the present time. We vie with each other in enterprise. We both run with equal spirit, in the same race, before us. There is no hostile—no jealousy. An openness of purpose and frankness of manner characterize all our dealings. What better evidence than the Reciprocity Treaty. There is an interchange of kindly feelings, as well as an interchange of useful commodities.

The *Speck of War* is a word of a contemporary, has, we think, produced unnecessary disquietude. The public mind, though slightly agitated, has once more assumed its wonted equanimity. True it is, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Europe is alive to the fact. The cogency of the aphorism is too widely admitted to be disputed. Every movement having a tendency to encroach upon the hallowed ground of right and justice, is watched with a searching gaze. The watch fire of liberty must ever burn. The weak must be protected against the strong. Might must not usurp the place of right. Nations, like individuals, have their rights. Municipal laws are enacted to restrain the vicious in civility. Nations are composed of individuals. Man in society is subject to the same frailties as man the individual. Man—the heir of fallen Adam—is every state of the world, is prone to evil. Crime is no less crime though committed by a nation. It is robbery for one man wrongfully and violently to deprive another of his property. It is piracy for one nation to wrest from another, less powerful, the property of the latter. It is the duty of every government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, and to restrain them from infringing upon the rights of others. A government unable to do so is a weak government; it is no government.

If the Government of the United States is incapable of restraining the people of that country from lawless aggressions and filibustering expeditions, there must be "something rotten in the State of Denmark." No subjects of one country should be allowed unjustly to plunder the subjects of another. England is ever on the alert. Her interests are identified with the best interests of her colonies. Her colonies are in all parts of the Universe. No act of injustice can be perpetrated from one end of the Universe to the other but the sword of England will leap from its scabbard to avenge it.—*Colonist*.

The population of Nicaragua—towards which attention is now so much drawn—according to census taken in 1843, was in round numbers 261,000, divided as follows:—Of a mixed race, Negro, Indian and Spanish, of which the Indian greatly predominates, 180,000; Indians, 90,000; Negroes, 15,000; and Whites, 25,000. The principal towns are Leon containing a population of about 30,000; Masaya 15,000; Managua 12,000; Chinamega 11,000; Granada 10,000; Nicaragua 8,000; Segovia 8,000; and several other villages, containing from one to three thousand inhabitants each. From this it will be seen that there is population enough if acting together to hold the country against any force which is likely to join Walker. But they are divided and indolent, and most likely will effect nothing. Walker, it is believed, with one thousand men, can easily hold the country occupied as a route by the Nicaragua Transit Company. Should he be able to do this and maintain amicable relations with said company he will have continually within his reach the means of augmenting his force. The climate of Nicaragua resembles that of other regions in similar latitudes. It is enervating to Northern people. Portions of the country are mountainous; but where the soil is good the climate is unhealthy. The principal productions of Nicaragua are coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, rice, Indian corn, cattle, dye woods, &c. &c. But in the hands of its present occupants, it produces but very little for export, further than a small amount of hides, dye woods, &c. The soil, if cultivated properly, would, however produce abundantly.—*Colonist*.

The Murder in Reach Fourteen Years Ago.—The trial of this very singular case came off at the Assizes at Whitch, on Friday the 16th inst., before his Lordship, Mr. Justice Draper. The Solicitor General in person conducted the prosecution. The three persons accused, namely, Mr. Reuben Crandell, and his two sons, Benjamin Crandell and Stephen Elmore Crandell, who had been out on bail, came into court and surrendered themselves immediately on learning that the Grand Jury had found a true bill. The chief witness was John Elliot Buck, about 50 years of age, who swore positively and circumstantially to the murder by the Crandells of Stephen Smith, of which he said he was an eye-witness, the details showing unusual atrocity. From the present respectable standing of the accused, who are wealthy farmers, and the mysterious circumstance connected with the charges, the trial created the most intense interest, the Court-house being crowded throughout to its utmost capacity by persons who flocked to hear the proceedings. The defence was conducted by Richard Dempsey, Esq., who we understand had been specially retained some time ago for the purpose, and it is said, in a most able and skillful manner. To him, and to the great care and labor evinced by Mr. Henry Brown, of Prince Albert, solicitor and agent in preparing the details of the defence, it is said to be attributed in a great measure the speedy termination arrived at by the Jury. By witness for the defence, the alleged murdered man was pretty clearly traced as having been seen alive over six months after the period fixed as that of his disappearance by the witness, Buck. After a clear and able charge from his Lordship, and in about nine minutes, returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The announcement was received with evident satisfaction by the assembled multitude, who commenced to cheer but were restrained by the Court.—*Leader*.

STEAMERS FOR ENGLAND.—The following are the steamers' days of sailing to the end of the year:—

November 21. November 11.
December 6. November 28.
December 19. December 12.
December 20. December 20.

Postage on letters from Canada, by Collins Line, 15¢ per half-ounce. By Cunard Line, from Boston, 10¢ per half-ounce. By Cunard Line, via Halifax, 7½¢ per half-ounce. Letters on which the proper rate is not charged or paid for the Collins' steamers lie over until the next Cunard.

THE PETERBORO ELECTION.—We learn from the *Cobourg Sun* that the candidates in the County of Peterboro'. On one side Mr. Conger, who has resigned the strictly of the gentleman are not yet declared, any further than that the *Sun* advises the return of Mr. Conger, from which we infer that the late Sheriff comes out as a Ministerial candidate. The same paper states that Mr. Ferguson is a day's contest to the Ontario Clear Grit ranks. What the Ministerial organ means now by the "Clear Grit ranks," since the King of Grits, the "Old con of the Whabash," has joined the present Ministry, and advised the "child of gods" to support the election of Mr. Cayley, we cannot tell; but no doubt it means something bad. The *Sun* says Mr. Conger was a Reformer. Very well; so was the *Sun* formerly. But to get up the old party cry, "Reformer" is support Sir Allen McNab, Cayley & Co., is presuming somewhat on the gallantry of the community. The fact is, the old party, when the last administration was formed, were kicked into a cocked hat, to use the quaint expression of the Hon. member for Lenox and Addington. All the papers that support the present Administration do so from interest, not for any love they bear to the Ministry. As for Tory, Reformer, or Grit, it is all gunpowder at present; the only battle is fought in the press. Principally? Why, the present Tory Cabinet got springing on a principle. They must do something, and they did. "Hincks got rich, and if they would whitewash him, why he would leave two of his most able pupils, Ross and Spence, to teach them the road. Give them a chance, gentlemen.—*Times*."

WINTER PROSPECTS IN THE CRIMEA.—There is an article in the *Presse d'Orient*, of the 29th, the following paragraph whereupon is, perhaps, worth copying:—"Winter is approaching, and we seriously wish some encounter might be brought about with the Russians. We long for a pitched battle, having no doubt of its result. We fear the winter will not be empty. The health of the army was never better; and I doubt there being anywhere, even in France, a more vigorous soldier is better than in the Crimea at this moment. For the first time since we have been here, the discharges from the ambulances are equal to the entries into them; indeed, last week, they were more numerous. All the troops are actually fighting have laid down their guns, for the pickaxe and spade. Thousands of them are busily making roads. The French army is as clever at road-making as sword or bayonet work. The English, on the contrary, are much less handy. Nevertheless, within the last month, they are at work on the road from Balaklava to the camp, and at the same time they are making one parallel to the railway that will be remarkably beautiful."

AMERICAN MINISTERS AT THE EXHIBITION.—The *New York Daily Times* describes the respectable character of American Ministers at the Exhibition courts says:—"Lamentably such a state of things, as have not yet touched them in their worst and most degraded feature. From circumstances which have recently come to our knowledge, it appears that not only have the interests of the country abroad recklessly sacrificed to the necessities of political partisanship, but that its honor has been prostrate to the last and wantonness of political depravity. It will hardly be credited, but it is not the less a fact, that either the State Department at Washington, or some of its diplomatic agents in Europe gave last summer, passports under false names to several kept; disreputable women of this and other cities, furnished by certain corrupt politicians. In some half-dozen of these false passports were 'assigned names' not only of some of the best known and most respectable families of this city, but of other parts of the Union. Under the pretension of these documents these women have plenty of money to spend, and the tour of Europe in the most agreeable and 'distinguished' manner possible, receiving the ready attention of American diplomats on their way; visiting in the best European families in consequence, and leaving no doubt, wherever they went, a high impression of the refinement and moral purity of our fair countrywomen. These startling facts were first brought under the notice of the French and English governments in the course of some curious discoveries made by the Paris police; but notorious as they are, Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston only laughed at them, feeling satisfied that nothing could be more calculated to throw discredit on republican institutions and advance their own political objects. There can be no doubt that the circulation of these scandals, for they are now commonly talked of in European circles—has contributed more than any other cause to bring about the state of things described by our correspondents. How can we expect that foreigners should entertain a very high opinion of an institution which sends such representatives as we have described."

POST OFFICE ORDER.—The Postmaster General of Chicago, has decided that a pen mark made over or opposite to an article in a newspaper, with the sole object of calling attention to the article, will not subject the newspaper to letter postage.

PORT HOPE RAILWAY.—The contractors will commence immediately to lay the iron. The locomotives and cars are expected daily and in a few weeks the iron horse will be snorting through the streets. The contractors do not expect to lay more than twelve miles this fall.—*NEW YORK*.

REFORM.—The Council of the County of Simcoe have adopted an address to the Queen, "condemning the extravagant grants of the public money to Lower Canada, in order to secure the votes and support of the members from the Lower Province, by the late and present administrators; and praying for representation by population or an union of the North American Provinces."

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND QUEEN VICTORIA are both deceased from George III. Augustus sister of George III. and daughter of Prince of Wales, married William Duke of Brunswick who lost the Battle of Waterloo, whose daughter Frederick married Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, the father of Prince Napoleon. Victoria is the same stock, from Frederick Prince of Wales, George III. Duke of Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
HUTLE'S
PATENT FLOURING MILLS!



WESTON, COGSWELL & Co.
(Successors to Lowell, Wright & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS, 42, MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of the most improved Mill Machinery. Plans and Specifications for Merchant and Custom Mills made to order. Constantly on hand—Dutch Anchor Belling Mills, Screen Wire, India Rubber and Leather Belling, Mill Picks, Belling Holes and Bore, Flour Packers, Stucco Plaster, &c.

Agents for the most celebrated Siam Machinery. Refer to Messrs. Hildard, Jolls & Barton, J. S. Trobridge, Pratt & Co., Buffalo. Eagle Iron Works Co., Buffalo. Dr. O. Ford, Newmarket.

Orders from Canada punctually attended to. 27 Buffalo, Aug. 23rd, 1855. 11-35

A Building Lot for Sale
IN THE
TOWN OF NEWMARKET,
Lot No. 10 on the east side of Prospect Street
and corner of Graham Street, nearly opposite
Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.
Apply to
GEORGE EAKIN,
Unionville.
Markham, Oct. 4th, 1855. 11-35

Great Northern and Western
Route through Canada,
Connecting the Eastern cities with Lake
Michigan, Huron and Superior, by the



ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON
RAILROAD.

FROM Toronto to Collingwood, and from thence
by the following magnificent Low-pressure
steamers to places as undermentioned:
Keystone State, 1650 tons burthen, Captain J. O.
Richards.
Lady Elgin, 1250 tons burthen, Captain L. Cham-
berlain.
Queen City, 900 tons burthen, Captain B. Wilkins.
Niagara, 1000 tons burthen, Capt. F. Miller.
One of which, on the arrival of afternoon Train
at Collingwood from Toronto, leaves for Chicago, on
Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays
calling at Mackinac, Twin Rivers, Manitowish, She-
boygan, Port Washington, Milwaukee, Racine and
Kenosha.
Louisiana, 850 tons burthen, Captain Davenport,
will leave Collingwood every Friday evening, for
Green Bay. Returning: leaves Green Bay every
Tuesday morning.
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1855. 11-35

FARMERS!
In view of the low prices being offered for WOOL,
the Lessee of the Newmarket Factory has made
extensive preparations to manufacture for customers
by the yard, besides doing the custom
CARDING AND CLOTH-DRESSING,
Farmers wishing to save the expense and trouble of
hand spinning and
HAND WEAVING,
Will find it their interest to bring their Wool to the
NEWMARKET FACTORY,
And either exchange it for cloth or have it manu-
factured for them into such goods as they may wish.
Flannels for petticoats, Flannels for sheets,
When cold winter winds come howling around,
These large woollen blankets will keep you cozy
and warm.
But if you want money and prefer imported trash,
Then bring on the Wool and I'll pay the CASH.
W. A. CLARK, Agent.
Newmarket, June 2nd, 1855. 11-18

DR. JAS. MCCLINTOCK'S
NEW REMEDIES
FAMILY MEDICINES,
Prepared after 30 years' practice and scientific
experiments. Late Prof. and Founder
of Philadelphia College of Medicine,
and Member of the principal Medical
Colleges and Surgical Associations in
the United States.

PECTORAL SYRUP
For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Diseases of
the Throat and Lungs.

COUGH AND COLD MIXTURE
For Recent Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup,
Whooping Cough REMEDY
For Asthma and Whooping Cough, gives im-
mediate Relief.

DIARRHOEA CORDIAL
For a safe and speedy Cure of Diarrhoea, Cholera,
Morbidity, &c.

TONIC ALTERNATIVE SYRUP
For Purifying and Cleansing the Blood.

DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and giving Tone
to the Stomach.

RHEUMATIC MIXTURE
For Internal use. Cures Rheumatism, Gout,
&c. &c.

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings,
FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, and
all Malarial Diseases.

VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS.
ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS
For Promoting a healthy action of the Liver,
Stomach and Bowels.

D. SUTHERLAND, Agent, Newmarket. 11-32

DR. E. P. KERMOTT,
Eclectic Physician & Surgeon,
WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabi-
tants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he is
now prepared to treat Diseases of any kind, on the
Reform Principle, without the use of "MINERAL
POISONS."
Dr. K. would say to those afflicted with Cancer,
Fever Bore, and Old Sores of any kind, that if he
undertakes to cure them, no charge will be made,
unless cured.

Vegetable Medicines
For sale at his Office, Wholesale & Retail.
Newmarket, March 23, 1855. 11-8

AURORA ADVERTISEMENTS
NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants
of Aurora, and surrounding Country,
That having purchased the premises lately occupied
by Mr. RICHARD GILBANK, Intends carrying
on the business, and will keep constantly on hand a
general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
Consisting, in part, of Cloths, Battinets, Cassimeres,
Pewees, Coburgs, Delaines, Gals Platts, Lustres,
Fancy Dress Stuffs, Flannels, Gingham, Fancy Ro-
gatta and striped Shirting.

Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, &c. A choice assortment of Family
GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS, RICE, &c.,
Fig Leaf, Honey Dew and other Tobacco, Window
Glass, Putty, Nails, &c. and all articles usually kept
in the trade.

And having purchased his Goods under very ad-
vantageous circumstances, for Cash, feels confident
of being able to give satisfaction with regard to price
and hopes by strict attention to business and an
earnest desire to meet the wishes of his customers,
to merit a share of public patronage.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
Aurora, Oct. 26th, 1855. 11-39

William Taylor,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
CHINAER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop
on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office.
Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 11-21

WALTER D. GEIKIE M. D.,
LICENTIATE OF THE
MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,
AURORA, (MACHELL'S CORNERS.)
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 11-17

CASH FOR WHEAT!
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any
Quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Aurora
Station, and will procure bags.
W. MOSLEY.
Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c.
Aurora, Sept. 27th, 1855. 11-34

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.
PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter.
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 11-13

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber beg to announce to the public,
that they have leased the
CARPENTER'S SHOP,
Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bo-
sanko, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to
the
Carpenter and Joiners' Work,
In all its branches, and hope by their unremitting
attention to business, to merit a share of public pa-
tronage.
WITTY & HARVEY,
Builders, &c., &c.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 11-17

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs to inform the public, that he
is now prepared to do all kinds of
Turning, Saving and Planing,
On the shortest notice. Flooring Dressed and
Matched; Sash, Doors, and Blinds made to order,
with neatness and dispatch.
GEO. LLOYD.
Aurora, May 7, 1855. 11-14

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscriber respectfully solicits the patron-
age of the inhabitants of the surrounding
country, who are desirous of having work done to
order, in his line of business.
Horse-shoeing Done
With neatness and despatch. Plough and Harrows
for sale, and Implements of farming made up to
short notice. He hopes by punctuality and strict
attention to business, to procure a share of public
favour.
T. B. WALTON.
Aurora, May 1st, 1855. 11-13

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he
is now prepared to contract for Buildings. Having
had experience in Toronto in some of the best
shops, is able to do work in the Neatest Style—hav-
ing constantly on hand all sorts of Joiner's Work
Doors, Sash, Window-blinds,
Mouldings of any size, Fan Lights, Trusses, &c. &c.,
made to Order, and all work Warranted.
SHOP—Late Playter's tavern, Yonge-street.
All orders pre-paid, punctually attended to.
JOHN BANKIN,
Builder.
Aurora, March 8, 1855.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he
is now prepared to do all kinds of
IRON TURNING AND DRILLING.
On the shortest notice. Also Wood Turning of ev-
ery description. All kinds of Thrashing Machine
work done with neatness and despatch. A large
quantity of
Wagon and Buggy Hubs,
On hand, for sale. Wagon-makers would do well
to call and see them.
WANTED.—A good Wood Turner; also, an
Apprentice.
GEORGE LLOYD.
Aurora, July 19, 1855. 11-4

Just Received,
FRESH Young Hyeon and other TEAS,
Fresh GROCERIES of every kind, and
a fresh supply of the
"PRAIRIE BLOSSOM"
Brand of Honey-Dew Tobacco, 1s 3d per lb.
Thomas Brown & Co.,
Grocers and Dealers in Wines, &c.,
47 Yonge Street, Third House North of
King Street.
Toronto, May 26, 1855. 11-22

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,
No. 36, Front Street, Toronto,
Opposite the City Hall.
Kept by **DAVID KLEIN.**
STABLE and Sheds to accommodate travel-
lers. Meals ready at all hours. This house is
comfortably furnished with the latest style.
11-27

Kermott, Brother & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**DRUGS, Medicines, Palmers, Oils, Tur-
pentine, Varnish, Dye-stuffs, Spices,
Rosa, Garden Seeds, &c. &c.**
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines,
Hair Oils, Essences, &c. &c.
Newmarket, March 29, 1855. 11-8

FOR SALE,
THE subscriber offers for SALE the West Half
of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession of East
Gwillimbury.
20 Acres are Cleared,
and under cultivation. There is also a good House,
Barn, &c., erected on the premises, and plenty of
water. Title Indisputable.
ROBERT CLELAND.
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855. 11-32

NEW FOUNDRY,
NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber having lately established an Iron
Foundry in this place, is now prepared to ex-
ecute all orders with which he may be favored, either
in Casting any kind of
Machinery for Mill Gearing.
Or putting up Steam Engines, on the shortest no-
tice.
STEAM ENGINES.
And all manner of Millwright Work, done to or-
der. Cash paid for old Iron.
THOS. McPHERSON.
Newmarket, July 25, 1855. 11-23

To Carpenters and Millwrights,
WANTED, a number of Carpenters and Mill-
wrights, to whom constant employment will
be given.
THOS. McPHERSON.
Newmarket, July 25, 1855. 11-23

Flooring! Flooring!
THE subscribers having, at great expense, built
one of the latest improved
PLANING MACHINES,
capable of planing 10,000 per day, and now pre-
pared to dress lumber as well as to chop as any
other establishment in Canada. Having the ad-
vantage of building their own machinery, and one
of the firm having had nearly 14 years experience
in the business, they flatter themselves that they
Cannot be beaten by any Shop
in the western province. They keep constantly on
hand
BEVEL WEATHERBOARDS.
These Boards are much superior to any other, as
the lower edge is as thick as a common weather-
board, while it is but one quarter of an inch at the
top, which gives the wall more hold and the sun-
less power to warp it. The boards are dressed with
great care and exactness. Millwright Planing of
all kinds, done in the best manner. Having one of
the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared
to do all kinds of
IRON AND WOOD TURNING.
On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL
SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary
work it will be smooth enough for painting upon.
A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale.
JOSHUA JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, August 9, 1855. 11-27

Don't Read This,
And then throw down the paper
and forget all about it.
THOMAS NIXON
HAS now on hand a considerable amount of
FOOD
MIND AND BODY.
That for the mind consists of choice reading matter
—selected by himself with care, and is offered to
the public at publishers' prices.
The food for the body, which he offers, is com-
posed of—
Bacon, Hams, Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples,
Fruits, Teas, Coffee, Spices, &c.; all of
which, having been purchased with cash, T.
N. will sell at such prices as cannot fail to
give satisfaction to the purchaser.
Give him a trial and settle the fact for yourselves.
T. NIXON'S,
Opposite Hewitt's Hotel.

Do you Desire to Save Money?
THEN purchase your Groceries, Tobacco, China,
Deli, Glass-ware, Nails, Books, Stationery
and Patent Medicines, at
T. NIXON'S,
Opposite Hewitt's Hotel.

Thomas Nixon
HAS on hand, in addition to those heretofore ad-
vertised, the following BOOKS—
Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers, 2 vols. Twelve years a
Slave.
The American Farmer. Life of Horace Greely.
Minuteman. Household scenes for home circle.
Colonies of Australia. Life of W. H. Seward.
American Agitation and Reformers.
History of the Insurrection in China.
Incidents and narratives in a Peasants' Life.
Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern. The Master minds of
the West.
Memoirs of English Martyrs. Our Parish.
Cummings' Scripture Reading—Leviticus. Pride
and Prejudice.
Daniel Boone and the Hunters of Kentucky.
The Teacher and the parent. The Lamp Lighter.
Poetical Works of Pope, Gray, Collins, Farwell,
Watson, Green and Herbert.
Pearl Fishing, choice English Biography.
The War of voices from the ranks, only 1s 4d
Nouvelles des Musiciens. Smith's History of
Self-Sisters or the Russia of To-day, only 1s 6d.
The Old House by the River. Good's Book of Na-
ture.
Neighbors of Russia and History of the present war
Battles of the Crimea. Twice told tales.
Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern.
The Slave of the Lamp. Curiosities of Literature.
Ernest Christianity, by Cuyper.
Life on the Plains and at the Diggins.
—at—
Family Bibles, a large supply of Stationery, Blank
Account Books, Music, Music Books, and a variety
of Fancy Articles. The National School Books of-
fered, as usual, to merchants, at publishers' whole-
sale prices.
BOOK BINDING.
In all its forms, done on the shortest notice, and at
very low prices.
THOMAS NIXON is now prepared to insure
Buildings against loss by Fire, in either the
"Beacon" company of London (England), or the
"Western" of Toronto.
The Subscriber is now prepared to pay the
highest price in CASH, for all kinds of Farm
Produce.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, May 11, 1855. 11-3

TORONTO
Boot and Shoe Store!
Just received, by the subscriber, a Large and
well selected stock of spring and summer
BOOTS AND SHOES.
For men, women and children, made of the best
materials and in the latest styles.
The subscriber, in returning thanks for the very
liberal patronage bestowed, respectfully calls the at-
tention of the public to the above stock. The
whole has been selected with great care, expressly
for this market.
W. CARLINE.
Newmarket, April 20, 1855. 11-11

Western Assurance Company,
Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto.
President, I. C. GILSON.
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,
JAMES BEATY, RICK LEWIS,
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,
M. P. HAYS.
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desirous of effect-
ing Insurance &c.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 11-2

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
WHIPS, &c.,
OF every description; together with every
article in the Trade, manufactured and for
Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's
Findings, for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

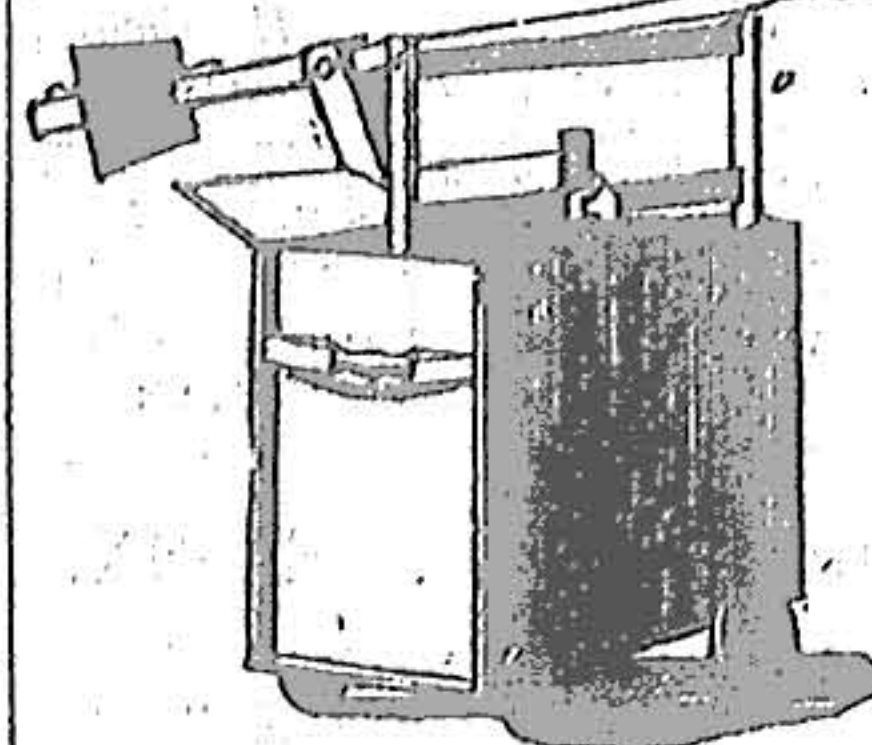
BOOTS & SHOES,
OF Superior Workmanship and Material,
manufactured and for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.
CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

BLACKSMITHING!
ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name
of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabi-
tants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country,
that he has
COMMENCED BUSINESS
In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bell,
where he hopes by strict attention to business and
moderate charges, to secure a share of public pa-
tronage.
ALLAN WHITE.
Newmarket, May 25, 1854. 11-16

Hotel to Let!
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
TO LET, in Newmarket, that extensive and well-
known house, the
RAILROAD HOTEL.
With every accommodation for a respectable busi-
ness. The House is new and well arranged; is in
a good situation, and commands an excellent busi-
ness. Apply by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor
on the premises.
JAMES FORSYTH.
June 6th, 1854. 11-11

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!
PALMER'S AND WILLIAMS'S
IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER,
KETCHUM'S IMPROVED
Mowing Machine,
BENNETT, GOULD & CO.'S IMPROVED
3 WHEELED CULTIVATOR,
AND GANSON'S IMPROVED
CHAIN DRILL.
CAPABLE of Sowing Fifteen Acres of Wheat
on ground prepared in a day. The advan-
tages to be derived from the above Machinery to the
Farmer, are too well known to require any com-
ment. Therefore, all that is wanting to save labor,
is to send your orders to the Subscriber, who is
the authorized Agent for Whitechurch, and either
one of the above articles will be forwarded immedi-
ately.
N. B.—A complete model of the Mowing Ma-
chine may be seen at the subscribers.
J. W. COLLINS,
Newmarket, January 24th, 1855. Agent,
6 m 52

NEW PATENT
Washing Machine.
THE Subscribers are now manufacturing a new
and improved
PATENT WASHING MACHINE
Which, for service and durability, defies every
other invention—one trial being sufficient to satisfy the
most skeptical. This Machine is warranted to
wash with fifty per cent less wear upon the clothes
and in two-thirds less time, than any Machine now
in use. It will not break or tear off buttons, and is
capable of cleansing articles from the finest fabrics
to the coarsest webs. These Machines can be seen
at the Shop of the subscribers.
JOSHUA JAMES & CO.



A Patent for the above Machine has been secured.
The public, therefore, are cautioned against
infringements.
J. J. & Co.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 11-52
We, the undersigned, having tried the above
Washing Machine, can confidently recommend
them to the Public. The process is simple;
at the same time, the work is performed speedily
and satisfactorily—making no difference
whether the article is small or large
Mrs. Isaac Roberts Mrs. Aaron Cady
"Wm. Phillips" "John Chubine"
"Asa Moore" "P. Pearson"
"Thos. Wallace" "Brook Dennis"
"Hicks, Bradford" "John Goodwill"
"Boddy" "T. L. Haycock"
"Wm. Walton" "W. Wallace"
"J. Hollingshead" "R. H. Smith"
"Joseph Hartman" "J. Wood"
"J. W. Collins" "E. Jackson"
Mrs. Charles Doan.

ESTATE OF THE LATE
Robert Kirkpatrick.
THE Undersigned, duly appointed by law, to
administer the Estate of late late husband, re-
quest all parties indebted to the said Estate to make
payment without delay; and all parties having
claims, to send in the same for settlement.
(Signed) **MARY KIRKPATRICK,** Administratrix.
Newmarket, March 24, 1855. 11-8
THE Stock in Trade selling off at prime Cost.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto.
President, I. C. GILSON.
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,
JAMES BEATY, RICK LEWIS,
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,
M. P. HAYS.
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desirous of effect-
ing Insurance &c.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 11-2

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
WHIPS, &c.,
OF every description; together with every
article in the Trade, manufactured and for
Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's
Findings, for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOTS & SHOES,
OF Superior Workmanship and Material,
manufactured and for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.
CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

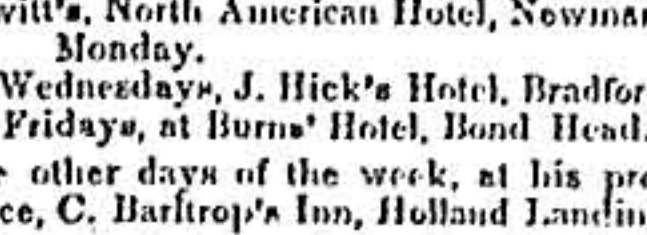
BLACKSMITHING!
ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name
of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabi-
tants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country,
that he has
COMMENCED BUSINESS
In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bell,
where he hopes by strict attention to business and
moderate charges, to secure a share of public pa-
tronage.
ALLAN WHITE.
Newmarket, May 25, 1854. 11-16

Cabinet Waterroom,
OLD STAND, MAIN STREET,
NEWMARKET.
THE subscriber in returning thanks to his nu-
merous friends and the public in general for
the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since
his commencement in business, would respectfully
inform them that he has now on hand a general as-
sortment of
CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable
terms.
All orders promptly attended; and great care
taken in their execution.
Funerals undertaken on the shortest
notice.
JOSEPH BOTSFORD.
Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854. 11-3

Boston Lamp Store.
OUR Stock of LAMPS and Fancy Goods, are
better than ever. Always on hand Oils, Burn-
ing Fluid and Camphine.
J. BRIGGS.

Keep it Before the Millers.
Boston Belting Company's Vul-
canized Rubber Belting,
HOSE and Packing, Best Oak Tanned Stretched
LEATHER BELTING.
J. BRIGGS.
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1855. 11-51

IMPORTANT
To Farmers and Horse-keepers.
DR. THOMAS BAKER,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of
Holland Landing and its vicinity, that having
commenced the practice of his Profession, he is
prepared to treat all diseases to which the Horse
and other domestic animals are liable.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES,
constantly on hand and for sale, warranted genuine,
carefully prepared; and guaranteed fully to answer
the purpose for which they are recommended—
Furber's, Disinfectant, Tonic, Astringent and Cordial
Balls, Condition and Heart Powders, kept ready
prepared, and can be procured either by personal
application to the subscriber, or of O. Lloyd, Chem-
ist and Druggist, Holland Landing.
N. B.—The subscriber can be consulted
weekly, at the following places:
Hewitt's, North American Hotel, Newmarket, every
Monday.
On Wednesdays, J. Hick's Hotel, Bradford.
On Fridays, at Burns' Hotel, Bond Head.
The other days of the week, at his present resi-
dence, C. Barfoot's Inn, Holland Landing.
Orders left at any of the above Hotels punctually
attended to. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.
Horses left in charge will receive the best attention.
THOMAS BAKER.
Holland Landing, May 11, 1855. 11-14

JAMES B. RYAN,
IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
SIGN OF THE

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK
(Old Stand) 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
IS receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, via
St. Lawrence, viz. *Alce Gill, Ajax, and City of*
Manchester, together with other shipments to follow
during the season, a complete assortment of Bir-
mingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a
general supply of Tools and other Articles of Ameri-
can Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanic
Tools generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery,
House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., at an small ad-
vance of Cost Price.
May 27, 1855. 11-11

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.
General Agent, British North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR.
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage
by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, includ-
ing Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods,
Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships
in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable
Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in
the same; and Farming Stock of all descrip-
tions.
The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by con-
stant analysis of its own experience from time
to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the
nature of the risk may justify.
With this view, an annual investigation
will be made into each class of risk, and a
return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the
net excess will be made to all classes of In-
surers, whose Policies have been in force for
three years.
The engagements of the "Equitable" are
guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and
an ample subscribed Capital. The insured
are free from the liabilities of a Mutual In-
surance Society, and entitled, according to the
plan of the Company, to a return of half the
profits.
Losses are made good without deduction or
discount, and are adjusted and paid in Mon-
treuil, without reference to London.
R. H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.,
WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the
National and other
SCHOOL BOOKS,
No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.
B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their
customers, the trade, and country dealers generally,
to their large and well assorted Stock of
Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Papers,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c.
Toronto, June 23, 1854. 11-21

JUST RECEIVED,
AND for Sale at Toronto prices, the National
SCHOOL BOOKS,
At the New Era Office
MAGISTRATES BLANKS
OF all description, on hand for sale. Apply
to the
Newmarket, June 2, 1854. 11-25

To Let,
FOR a term of Seven Years from the 1st of April
next, Lot No. 35, in the 2nd con. of Whitechurch
now occupied by Jonas Goodwill.
Apply to
WILLIAM ROE, Esq.,
Newmarket, or to
Rev. WILLIAM RITCHIE,
Sole Trustee—Georgian.
Newmarket, July 28, 1855. 11-23

THE NEW ERA
IS
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
ERASTUS JACKSON,
At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets,
NEWMARKET.
THE "NEW ERA"
Is devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Science
and Amusement, and Published at the exceedingly
low sum of SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX
PENCE a year, payable in Advance, or TEN
SHILLINGS at the end of Six Months.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
First insertion, six lines and under, . . . 2s. 6d.
" " seven to ten lines, . . . 3s. 4d.
" " upwards of ten lines 4d. per line
Subsequent insertions, quarter price
Parties advertising by the year, liberally de-
served. All communications should be addressed (post-
paid) to E. Jackson, Newmarket.

THE NEW ERA
Book, Job, and General Printing
OFFICE.
E. J. would respectfully refer to the
extensive patronage bestowed upon this
paper, and the connection with the above establishment
as attesting that he is now prepared to execute
orders, with promptness, such as *Form, Cards, and*
Bills, Bills of Lading, Blank and Ornamental
every description of *Print and Ornament*
Newmarket, February 6th, 1855.

DR. S. N. PECK,
SURGEON DENTIST.
DESS leave to tender his sincere thanks to
the public in general for their liberal pa-
tronage hitherto, and would respectfully in-
form them that he has now on hand a general as-
sortment of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT,
Cleaning Teeth from impurities, and filling
cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FILL-
ING, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.
In addition he would state that any person
particularly desiring his services, at any time,
by leaving a written request at his residence,
Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.
All work warranted as to neatness and
durability. Charges moderate in all instances.
For operations over One Pound credit will be
given if required.
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

New Tin and Copper Warehouse,
Newmarket, next to Col. Colter's Mill.
HODGE & SON.
WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabi-
tants of Newmarket and the surrounding
country, that they have commenced business in
the above line, and are now prepared to execute
all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness,
accuracy and despatch.
TERMS: LIBERAL.
HODGE & SON.
Newmarket, July 12, 1853. 11-21

Furniture Wareroom.
JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has
constantly on hand a large Assortment
of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Con-
sisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side
boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and
other articles usually required.
PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various
descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors,
Carvings, &c., kept for sale.
As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready
made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals,
on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

LUMBER.
THE Subscriber has now on hand a large
quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared
to execute orders for any description of good
Merchantable PINE LUMBER, at a short
notice and on reasonable terms; and will de-